SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

	IN '	THE	SU	PREME	COURT	OF	THE	UNITED	STATES
			-					_	
COUNTY	OF	MAUI	Ι,	HAWAI	I,)	
			Ре	tition	ner,)	
		v.) No. 3	18-260
HAWAII	WIL	DLIE	FΕ	FUND,	ET AL	٠,)	
			Re	sponde	ents.)	
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Pages: 1 through 73

Place: Washington, D.C.

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1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF T	THE UNITED STATES		
2				
3	COUNTY OF MAUI, HAWAII,)		
4	Petitioner,)		
5	v.) No. 18-260		
6	HAWAII WILDLIFE FUND, ET AL.,)		
7	Respondents.)		
8				
9	Washington, D.C.			
10	Wednesday, November	6, 2019		
11				
12	The above-entitled m	natter came on		
13	for oral argument before the Supreme Court of the			
14	United States at 10:04 a.m.			
15				
16	APPEARANCES:			
17	ELBERT LIN, ESQ., Richmond, Virginia;			
18	on behalf of the Petitioner.			
19	MALCOLM L. STEWART, Deputy Solid	citor General,		
20	Department of Justice, Wash	ington, D.C.; for the		
21	United States, as amicus cur	riae, supporting		
22	the Petitioner.			
23	DAVID L. HENKIN, ESQ., Honolulu	, Hawaii;		
24	on behalf of the Respondents	5.		
25				

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(10:04 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear
4	argument first this morning in Case 18-260, the
5	County of Maui versus the Hawaii Wildlife Fund.
6	Mr. Lin.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF ELBERT LIN
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
9	MR. LIN: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
10	it please the Court:
11	This case is not about whether the
12	releases from Maui's underground injection wells
13	should be regulated at all but how. They are
14	already regulated under several existing state
15	and federal environmental programs, including
16	the Clean Water Act's nonpoint source program.
17	But is a Clean Water Act point source permit
18	also required? The question is where the line
19	falls between the Clean Water Act's federal
20	point source program and its state law nonpoint
21	source program.
22	And the answer is in the text. The
23	text defines a point source as a discernible,
24	confined, and discrete conveyance, and it
25	thereby makes clear that the trigger for point

- 1 source permitting is not where a pollutant comes
- 2 from but how it reaches navigable waters.
- 3 An NPDES permit is thus required only
- 4 when a point source or series of point sources
- 5 is the means of delivering pollutants to
- 6 navigable waters. This understanding is
- 7 confirmed by the fact that it offers the
- 8 predictability one would expect in a permitting
- 9 regime, where regulated entities need to know
- 10 beforehand whether a permit is required and
- 11 where, in this particular statute, penalties for
- 12 noncompliance are so severe.
- 13 It also maintains an important role
- 14 for state nonpoint source programs under the
- 15 Clean Water Act.
- 16 Respondents, however, would rewrite
- 17 the statute to all but eviscerate the line
- 18 between point and nonpoint source pollution and
- 19 radically change the status quo. In this case,
- 20 they would impose a new federal permit on wells
- 21 that have operated the same way for 40 years,
- 22 during which time EPA expressly rejected calls
- 23 for NPDES permitting. There are more than
- 500,000 similar underground injection wells in
- 25 the country and nearly 6,000 in Hawaii alone.

1 This expansion of the nonpoint source 2 program and diminution of the -- excuse me, this 3 expansion of the point source program and diminution of the nonpoint source program is not 4 warranted by the text, as is underscored by the 5 6 fact that Respondents now offer the fourth 7 different reading of the statute to support liability in this case. 8 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, I --10 I want to make sure I understand what your test is. You say that the -- it has to be the means 11 12 -- I guess the point source has to be the means 13 of conveyance to the jurisdictional water? 14 MR. LIN: Yes, Your Honor. 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What does that That if it ever runs into groundwater, it 16 17 is not the means of conveyance but the 18 groundwater is? 19 MR. LIN: That's correct, Your Honor. 20 The -- what we mean by "means of conveyance" is 21 at the point source. The discernible, confined, 22 and discrete conveyance must carry and deliver 23 the pollutant to the navigable waters. 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So the -- so 25 any intervention of groundwater removes the

- 1 jurisdiction of the point source program?
- 2 MR. LIN: That's right, because
- 3 groundwater is a nonpoint source. And if the
- 4 groundwater is -- in this case is diffusely
- flowing through the ground and that's what
- 6 carries the pollutants to the navigable
- 7 waters --
- 8 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But the well -- the
- 9 well is the source of the pollution, so it would
- 10 seem that that should be the object of
- 11 regulation. And it is a conveyance. It is one
- of two conveyances in this case. But it is a
- means of delivery, although the groundwater is
- 14 also a means of delivery.
- MR. LIN: Yes, Your Honor, the wells
- are a point source, and we don't dispute that it
- is a discernible, confined, and discrete
- 18 conveyance, but not all point sources require
- 19 point source permits.
- 20 If that were the case, as Respondents
- 21 suggest, there would be very, very little, if
- 22 anything, left for nonpoint source regulation.
- 23 And so our contention, Your Honor, is that if
- 24 you're reading the statutory text and
- considering the words "addition from any point

- 1 source," that that contemplates that the point 2 source must be the thing or point sources must 3 together -- as one functional point source must 4 be what actually delivers the pollutants to 5 the --6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So if --JUSTICE KAGAN: I quess I --7 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So, if you 9 have a point source under pressure that, you 10 know, just -- that doesn't seep up, kind of 11 shoots the pollutants out, and there, you know, 12 that motion gets to the jurisdictional water, 13 would that be covered? Would that be pollution 14 of the jurisdictional water by that point 15 source? 16 MR. LIN: It --17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm 18 envisioning two different things, one where it's 19 -- the pollutant is put in the groundwater and 20 then gradually, you know, seeps into the -- into 21 the ocean, and one where it's sort of forcefully
- 23 groundwater.

22

MR. LIN: Your Honor, I think if it

expelled, although it goes through the

25 still goes through the groundwater, the -- the

- 1 question under the statute is what is the --2 what is the conveyance, what is the thing that carries and delivers the pollutants. 3 I think even if it's forcefully put into the 4 5 groundwater, the groundwater is what's carrying 6 it. Now I can imagine, Your Honor, 7 8 scenarios as we discuss in our brief where 9 you've got, say, a point source, a pipe that's 10 very close to the water's edge and -- and expels the pollutants into the water. The thing that's 11 12 carrying it, the last conveyance in that factual 13 scenario, would be the pipe. The pipe is a 14 discernible, confined, and discrete --15 JUSTICE BREYER: So what happens if you just take the pipe and you decide what we'll 16 17 do is we're going to end the pipe 35 feet from 18 the river or from the ocean or something? Now 19 you know perfectly well that it'll drip down into the ground and it'll be carried out into 20 21 the navigable water. In your theory, that isn't covered?
- 22
- 23 MR. LIN: In that scenario, Your
- 24 Honor, the land is the conveyance and that
- 25 pollution would be regulated under the nonpoint

- 1 source --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Well, no, the
- 3 conveyance is the groundwater that is underneath
- 4 the land into which the pipe drips the
- 5 pollutant.
- 6 MR. LIN: Yes, Your Honor. If it
- 7 seeps into the ground --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah.
- 9 MR. LIN: -- then the groundwater is
- 10 what's carrying and delivering the pollutants --
- 11 JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah.
- 12 MR. LIN: -- and that scenario would
- 13 be regulated under the nonpoint source program.
- 14 The Congress --
- JUSTICE BREYER: All right, but then
- 16 what we have is, I take it, an absolute road map
- for people who want to avoid the point source
- 18 regulation. All we do is we just cut off the --
- 19 cut off the -- the pipes or whatever, five feet
- 20 from the ocean or five feet from the navigable
- 21 stream or five feet from -- you see? You
- 22 understand the problem.
- 23 What I'm looking for in this case is
- 24 what's a standard that will prevent evasion,
- 25 which I'm not -- I don't see how yours prevents

1 evasion. 2 MR. LIN: Your Honor --JUSTICE BREYER: And at the same time 3 doesn't turn everything into -- undercut the 4 5 groundwater program. 6 MR. LIN: If I may, I would quarrel 7 with your use of the word "evasion," because I 8 think what's important to remember is it's a 9 comprehensive scheme. Congress didn't design a 10 -- it didn't just put the point source program out into the world on a hope and a prayer that 11 12 there would be some other regulatory program 13 that would cover the other scenarios, including the one that you're talking about, Justice 14 15 Breyer. There -- there is a nonpoint source 16 There are laws, including in Hawaii, 17 program. 18 that would explicitly prohibit the scenario that 19 you're talking about. Hawaii Code 354D -- three 20 -- 354D-50, it says that you can't alter the way 21 your -- your -- your discharge system is 22 structured without permission from the director 23 of --24 JUSTICE KAGAN: But Congress --25 MR. LIN: -- the Hawaii --

1	JUSTICE KAGAN: Excuse me, Mr. Lin.
2	Congress wanted the point source program to do
3	something. The Congress wanted point sources
4	that were discharging pollutants to receive a
5	permit before they did so. And I think what
6	Justice Breyer is saying is that nobody would
7	ever have to go through that process of getting
8	a permit if they knew that they could do
9	something like what Justice Breyer was
10	suggesting, just stop the pipe five feet before
11	the ocean.
12	MR. LIN: And I think, Your Honor, the
13	key there is that they knew they could. And
14	"could" "could" is the operative word because
15	the state law regulations that are in place are
16	significant. And so it's a it's a yes,
17	Your Honor, there's a clear choice that our
18	reading of the statute offers, which is, do you
19	want to be subject to permitting or subject to
20	state law regulation?
21	And state law regulation in many, many
22	states, including Hawaii, doesn't allow the
23	scenario that
24	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But that's the
25	problem

- 1 MR. LIN: -- Justice Breyer is talking
- 2 about.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- but that's the
- 4 problem, isn't it? Because it presumes the
- 5 state will regulate, and some states don't. So
- 6 what you're doing is cutting off permitting
- 7 because you're limiting the word "to" -- or --
- 8 or morphing the word "to navigable waters" and
- 9 changing it into "into navigable waters."
- 10 And that's what Justice Scalia looked
- 11 at was the plain text and said "to" is different
- than "into." And so, for us, the question, I
- believe, is, do you read the plain language and
- does it say from a point source, it's the well,
- to the ocean? It can be traced, yes. I think
- 16 the words are pretty clear.
- 17 MR. IIIN: A few --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: To accept yours,
- 19 you have to put in the word "into."
- 20 MR. LIN: A few answers to that, Your
- Honor.
- 22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: To -- to -- to
- 23 accept your meaning, we have to transform "in"
- 24 into "into."
- MR. LIN: If I may, let me turn first

- 1 to the question of states and whether states
- 2 would regulate.
- 3 So I think the answer to your question
- 4 is, could there -- could there be states that
- 5 would simply allow this to be a wild west, where
- 6 there's no regulation of nonpoint source
- 7 pollution? And the answer to that is absolutely
- 8 not.
- 9 There's a couple reasons why that's
- 10 not true. First, 1329 of the Clean Water Act
- 11 requires every state to have a nonpoint source
- 12 management program.
- 13 Second, there are grants and
- incentives in place, hundreds of millions of
- dollars a year, to encourage states to regulate.
- 16 And, third, there are water -- there's
- 17 a water quality back-stop in the Clean Water
- 18 Act, so any water, states are required every two
- 19 years to identify waters that are impaired, that
- 20 are not meeting water quality standards --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But, Mr. Lin --
- MR. LIN: -- that have --
- 23 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- the question is
- 24 what this statute means. The question is not
- 25 whether there's a possible state back-stop. The

- 1 question is what Congress was doing in this
- 2 statute.
- 3 And Justice Sotomayor indicated to you
- 4 that this statute reads pretty firmly. It
- 5 requires a permit when there's any addition of
- 6 any pollutants to navigable waters from any
- 7 point source.
- 8 So, here, it's from a point source,
- 9 which is the well, and it's to navigable waters,
- 10 which is the ocean, and it's an addition. How
- 11 does this statute not apply?
- 12 MR. LIN: Your Honor, I think it comes
- down to what -- what work is "from" doing in the
- 14 statute. And "from" is a preposition, as this
- 15 Court has recognized, for other prepositions,
- 16 like "under." It -- it takes its meaning from
- the words that are around it. And the words
- 18 here that "from" is indicating the relationship
- 19 between are "addition" and "point source."
- Now, if "point source" were not a
- 21 defined term, which is what my friends here
- 22 urge, and you looked at simply the ordinary
- 23 meaning of the word "source," I think we would
- 24 have -- be having a very different discussion,
- but "point source" is defined as a conveyance.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, it's defined as 1 2 more than a conveyance. Conveyance is the umbrella term. But then, actually, they go 3 further and they say that there are particular 4 5 things that are point sources, some of which 6 sound like conveyances and some of which, quite frankly, don't. 7 8 Nobody ever thought that a container 9 sounded like a conveyance. Nobody ever thought 10 that a concentrated animal feeding operation sounded like a conveyance. And, most 11 12 importantly here, nobody really thinks that a 13 well sounds much like a conveyance. But "well" is specifically defined to 14 15 be a point source. This is a well. So you can read this -- this provision that I just read 16 17 you, and the addition of any pollutant to 18 navigable waters from any well. That's what we 19 have here. MR. LIN: Your Honor, if I could start 20 21 with the statutory language, I think the wells 22 as an example is important to address, but if 23 you -- I think if you look at the words 24 "addition from any point source," and you 25 substitute in, for point source, pipe, which is

- 1 in the statute and nobody disagrees is a -- is a
- 2 point source, addition to a lake, to an ocean,
- 3 to a river, a navigable water, an addition to a
- 4 lake of pollutants from a pipe, addition to a
- 5 lake of sewage water from a pipe.
- I think, I submit, Your Honor, that
- 7 the ordinary understanding of that, what one
- 8 pictures in one's mind is a pipe that is next to
- 9 the water, not a pipe that is a mile away. And
- 10 I think that's because you're talking about in
- 11 addition, which is a verb that just has --
- 12 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: That --
- 13 MR. LIN: -- delivery -- yes, Your
- 14 Honor?
- 15 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Keep going.
- 16 Sorry.
- 17 MR. LIN: -- that has delivery in it
- 18 and it's -- it's being associated with
- 19 conveyance, which is a thing that transports,
- 20 carries, and delivers.
- 21 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: That sounds like
- the directly argument that Justice Scalia's
- 23 opinion rejected.
- 24 MR. LIN: Yes, Your Honor. I -- the
- 25 Rapanos plurality that Justice Scalia wrote, we

- 1 think it's factually consistent with our
- 2 reading. We think he was concerned about point
- 3 source to point source pollution. But as to the
- 4 textual argument --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, why -- why
- 6 is point source to point source to navigable
- 7 water covered and point source to nonpoint
- 8 source to navigable water not covered?
- 9 MR. LIN: Textually, we think that
- 10 point source to point source is covered because
- it is the phrase "any point source," not the
- 12 phrase "a point source," that must be the means.
- 13 And because "any" includes one or more, you
- 14 could have more than one point source.
- 15 And the only way more than one point
- 16 source can -- where all of the point sources are
- 17 carrying, delivering, is where they are
- integrated and operating as one point source.
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: If -- if the word
- 20 "from" -- suppose I think you have a strong
- argument on the word "from," and so, too, does
- the opposing side have a strong argument on the
- ordinary meaning of the word "from."
- 24 What then should we look at to help us
- 25 decide how to interpret it?

1	MR. LIN: Your Honor, as this Court
2	has said many times recently, you have to look
3	at all the other tools of statutory
4	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And what
5	MR. LIN: interpretation.
6	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: and what
7	what are the best ones for you?
8	MR. LIN: A couple of them.
9	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Give me one or two
10	that that you think are best for you.
11	MR. LIN: If I had to go with two, I
12	would start with structure, the fact that nobody
13	disputes that there should be a point source
14	program and a nonpoint source program, and that
15	their reading renders the nonpoint source
16	program, by their own admission, into a
17	residuum, whereas ours leaves a meaningful role
18	for the nonpoint source program.
19	The second tool of statutory
20	interpretation, Your Honor, is to look at the
21	context and the other provisions, including the
22	punitive provisions, which, as this Court has
23	recognized, impose civil penalties of more of
24	more than \$50,000 a day.
25	We're talking about a permitting

- 1 regime. And what would we have expected
- 2 Congress to have written? Something that
- 3 requires an after-the-fact analysis of
- 4 traceability or something that could be
- 5 determined ahead of time by mere observation,
- 6 that there is here a discernible and confined,
- 7 discrete conveyance that is delivering the
- 8 pollutants to the water. I need to go get a
- 9 permit.
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: The term "from" could
- 11 be read very broadly to mean that a discharge
- 12 requires a permit if the pollutant emerges at
- some point from a point source and by some
- 14 means, no matter how remote, some quantity of
- 15 the pollutant eventually makes its way into the
- 16 waters of the United States.
- Now I take it that interpretation
- 18 which Respondents once advocated is no longer
- 19 their position. So what concerns me is whether
- 20 there is any limiting principle that can be
- 21 found in the text and is workable and does not
- 22 lead to absurd results.
- MR. LIN: Your Honor, I think the
- limiting principle is the means of delivery
- 25 test, which is that you -- that -- that what

- 1 Congress wanted regulated entities and
- 2 regulators and courts to look at is, how is the
- 3 pollutant reaching the navigable water? Is it a
- 4 discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance?
- Now that is a case-by-case factual
- 6 determination and there are lines that need to
- 7 be drawn, but we think in the overwhelming
- 8 majority of cases it's going to be clear.
- 9 Your Honor, in terms of whether "from"
- 10 could be more broadly read, I think, yes, if the
- 11 statute were written differently, if it said,
- for example, emitted from a point source, that
- might be a different case.
- 14 JUSTICE ALITO: What about the
- limiting principle that the Respondents now
- 16 propose, which is that it has to be fairly
- 17 traceable and there has to be proximate
- 18 causation and, therefore, foreseeability, is --
- 19 can that be found in the text and is it
- 20 workable?
- MR. LIN: Your Honor, we don't think
- it can be found in the text because we don't
- 23 read "from" -- we don't think Congress intended
- 24 "from" to mean causation. So, one, we don't
- 25 think it can be found in the text. Two --

1	JUSTICE KAGAN: But that would be a
2	normal way of reading the word "from," wouldn't
3	it; in other words, to say, to decide whether
4	something is from something else, you have to
5	look as to whether it's from something else?
6	(Laughter.)
7	MR. LIN: Your Honor, if I may.
8	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yes.
9	MR. LIN: Your Honor, with respect, I
10	think it it that assumes that a certain
11	kind of word is following from. If you said,
12	for example, Your Honor, this arrived from
13	Miami, Miami is a place of origin, and so, yes,
14	"from" is indicating the source, the place where
15	that started.
16	But, if you said this arrived today
17	from a truck, I posit, Your Honor, I submit that
18	truck is being used as a conveyance there. It's
19	not necessarily the point of origin.
20	Thank you.
21	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
22	counsel.
23	Mr. Stewart.
24	
25	

1	ORAL ARGUMENT OF MALCOLM L. STEWART
2	FOR THE UNITED STATES, AS AMICUS CURIAE,
3	SUPPORTING THE PETITIONER
4	MR. STEWART: Mr. Chief Justice, and
5	may it please the Court:
6	The first point I'd like to make about
7	the the definition of discharge of a
8	pollutant is that the combination of the words
9	"to" and "from" import more than either term in
LO	isolation; that the statute defines the term
L1	"discharge of a pollutant" to mean any addition
L2	of a pollutant to navigable waters or to the
L3	ocean from a point source.
L4	And, for example, if at my home I pour
L5	whiskey from a bottle into a flask and then I
L6	bring the flask to a party at a different
L7	location and I pour whiskey into the punch bowl
L8	there, nobody would say that I had added whiskey
L9	to the punch from the bottle.
20	It would be true that the punch
21	that the whiskey originated in the bottle, its
22	route was fairly traceable from the bottle to
23	the punch bowl, and it wound up in the punch
24	bowl, but you wouldn't say it was added to the
25	punch from the bottle.

1	Now, at the other extreme, if I
2	brought the bottle to the party and I poured it,
3	the whiskey from a few inches above the surface
4	of the punch and so it traveled through air or
5	if it traveled through a funnel so it passed
6	over a solid surface, in ordinary parlance, we
7	wouldn't say that simply because there was some
8	spatial gap between the bottle and the punch,
9	therefore, I didn't add it from the the
LO	bottle to to the punch.
L1	In between those two extremes, I don't
L2	think that the "to" and "from" will get you all
L3	the way home. I think the Court needs to look
L 4	at other provisions of the Clean Water Act to
L5	determine what sort of break in the chain will
L6	cause the the the release no longer to be
L7	a discharge from the point source to the
L8	navigable waters.
L9	But the fairly traceable test that the
20	Ninth Circuit adopted just can't be right. It
21	would encompass you know, if transmuted over
22	to the whiskey example, it would encompass
23	situations where I poured the whiskey from the
24	bottle into the flask. Nobody would treat that
25	as addition of the whiskey to the punch from the

- 1 bottle.
- Now, with respect to groundwater in
- 3 particular, the reason that EPA has concluded
- 4 that groundwater in particular will break the
- 5 causal chain so that it will no longer be an
- 6 addition from the point source to the navigable
- 7 water, groundwater is really treated in the
- 8 Clean Water Act as its own thing, and in large
- 9 part, that's because of its distinct physical
- 10 characteristics, but there's a body of both
- 11 state and federal law that regulates groundwater
- 12 specifically, in part to protect the drinking
- water supply because groundwater is obviously
- important for that, in part because of potential
- downstream effects on the quality of navigable
- 16 waters.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And in -- in
- 18 your test, any little bit of groundwater is
- 19 enough to break the chain?
- 20 MR. STEWART: Yes. Now -- now the
- 21 hypothetical --
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yes. I mean
- 23 -- okay. So two inches?
- MR. STEWART: Two inches. But the --
- 25 the hypothetical in which somehow the pollutant

- 1 will be released from a pipe and will travel
- 2 through two inches of groundwater but won't
- 3 travel over land doesn't seem realistic. That
- 4 is, if you imagine a pipe releasing pollutants
- 5 five feet from the shore and some of --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What's the
- 7 difference between the groundwater and the land?
- 8 MR. STEWART: The big difference is
- 9 that groundwater --
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The land is not a
- 11 conveyance.
- MR. STEWART: The -- the big --
- the big difference for purposes of applying the
- 14 statute is that the land is not -- the land
- 15 right next to the bank is not subject to its own
- 16 body of distinct federal and state regulation in
- 17 the way that groundwater is.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Why --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: Sorry, Mr. Stewart, I
- 20 didn't get the idea of your -- what -- what do
- 21 you say to the hypothetical, which is the pipe
- goes five feet to the shore?
- 23 MR. STEWART: If it goes five feet to
- 24 the shore and the pollutant travels onto the
- land, travels across the land and into the

- 1 water, you know, through its own force, it spews
- 2 out of the pipe or simply through the force of
- 3 gravity because you're on an incline, we would
- 4 say that's covered.
- 5 JUSTICE KAGAN: So, if the pipe is on
- 6 the -- is on the land and spews onto the land,
- 7 it's regulated and you need a permit; but, if
- 8 the pipe is underground, it's not and you don't
- 9 need a permit?
- 10 MR. STEWART: You would not need a --
- 11 you would not need a NPDES permit because you
- 12 would not be discharging onto -- you would not
- 13 be discharging to the navigable water --
- 14 JUSTICE BREYER: It's the same
- 15 problem.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But just to follow up
- 17 with Justice Breyer's -- Justice Breyer said
- 18 that this was a road map. I guess you said the
- 19 hypothetical is -- is -- is not realistic. But
- 20 why isn't it realistic? You've just provided a
- 21 road map. You know, put your pipe underground.
- MR. STEWART: Well, I think if you
- 23 were going to -- to do it in the form of a well
- or do it in the form of a contraption that had
- 25 the physical consequences of a well, that is,

- 1 you were injecting pollutants into the
- 2 groundwater from the surface, you would be
- 3 subject to this distinct body of regulation.
- 4 The Clean Water Act requires states
- 5 that want to implement their own -- to
- 6 administer their own NPDES programs to regulate
- 7 disposals into wells. The Safe Drinking Water
- 8 Act regulates disposals into wells that will
- 9 affect drinking water quality.
- 10 So I don't think that the potential
- 11 for evasion is --
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The problem I see
- is that all those other statutes have different
- 14 focuses. So you look at CERCLA or OPA, they're
- 15 remedial. They're after the fact. This statute
- 16 is preventative. We want to avoid having to
- 17 clean it up. That's why we give a permit.
- 18 And I don't see many of the other
- 19 statutes you cited in your brief as really
- 20 addressing that significant problem, which is
- 21 the preventive issue. And so there is a purpose
- 22 to the permit.
- MR. STEWART: There's --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It's the only one
- 25 that serves that permit -- that purpose.

1 MR. STEWART: I guess I'd say a couple 2 of things. And the first point I would make is to -- to refer to what Mr. Lin was saying during 3 the -- the earlier part of the argument about 4 5 nonpoint source pollution and the fact that the 6 Clean Water Act has a robust body of law that 7 encourages states to develop effective programs 8 for combating nonpoint source solution. 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But that's --10 that's --11 MR. STEWART: It --12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- one manner of 13 curing the problem. The other is to not exempt 14 groundwater. They exempted a whole series of 15 other means of delivery, but they chose not to 16 exempt groundwater. 17 MR. STEWART: It's -- it's simply illustrative of the fact that the NPDES program 18 19 is not intended as a cure-all. It's not 20 intended to deal with every form of activity 21 that might ultimately result in --JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, that's true, 22 23 Mr. Stewart, and -- and -- and nobody's saying

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that the federal government can go in and start

regulating groundwater as groundwater. And,

24

- 1 likewise, nobody's saying that it can go in and
- 2 start regulating nonpoint sources as nonpoint
- 3 sources.
- But, here, the question is the
- 5 pollution is coming from a point source, an
- 6 undisputed point source, and going into the
- 7 navigable water, and the only question is
- 8 whether the fact that there's some kind of
- 9 intermediary between the two, even, you know --
- and Mr. Lin says some kind of intermediary; you
- 11 say ground, underground -- whether that makes a
- 12 difference.
- The -- the point of this
- 14 regulation is to go at the source, and the
- 15 source is still -- is a point source regulated
- 16 -- emitting pollutants.
- 17 MR. STEWART: Yeah --
- 18 JUSTICE KAGAN: It leaves -- I guess
- 19 what I'm saying is this leaves a very large
- sphere of activity that the federal government
- 21 is still not touching. All it's doing is
- 22 insisting that when the federal government
- 23 permitting program applies to point sources, it
- 24 applies to those point sources regardless of
- 25 whether it goes two inches underground.

1 MR. STEWART: I -- I guess the other 2 thing I would say is when -- when we're 3 distinguishing between nonpoint source and point source pollution, we are at least in general 4 5 looking at the means by which the pollutants are 6 conveyed into -- to the waters. And so, for example, if you apply 7 8 fertilizer to your lawn and a rainstorm comes 9 and the fertilizer is washed into a nearby 10 river, the -- the contraption that you use to apply the fertilizer might fit the statutory 11 12 definition of a point source, but that would still be treated as nonpoint source pollution. 13 14 It would be what they refer to sometimes as --15 as sheet flow, unchannelized rainwater that 16 washes into a navigable water. So --17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Stewart, 18 Justice Breyer has been trying gamely --19 MR. STEWART: I'm sorry. 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- to question 21 you. 22 MR. STEWART: I'm sorry. 23 JUSTICE BREYER: Just if you have a 24 reaction to this. If I don't accept -- I'm not 25 saying -- but if I don't accept because I think

- 1 these two programs are quite different, ground
- 2 source and point source, different purposes, et
- 3 cetera, and I'm worried about the evasion or
- 4 area, you see, that we talked about first.
- 5 So it seems to me this case, in my
- 6 mind at the moment, is what's the standard for
- 7 separating the sheep from the goats? And you're
- 8 basically saying the Ninth Circuit's way too
- 9 broad and so are they, so we come up with zero,
- 10 okay? Close to zero.
- 11 Now the best -- I want to try out one
- 12 thing, if you think -- have any reaction to it.
- 13 If it's -- it's regulated or under this, if it's
- 14 the functional equivalent of a direct discharge.
- Now the reason that I put that is because that
- 16 leaves a lot of room for the EPA to write
- 17 regulations, to decide what is the functional
- 18 equivalent of a direct discharge. And it's
- 19 narrower than the Ninth Circuit. You want to --
- 20 if you have to have a reaction to that, have it.
- 21 MR. STEWART: I mean, I -- I quess the
- 22 reason I'm skeptical of that from our point of
- view is I think the people -- without further
- 24 guidance from the Court, I think the people on
- 25 the other side of the case and their amici would

- 1 say, if it can be shown that the pollutants that
- were released from the point source ultimately
- 3 wound up in the navigable waters, then it is the
- 4 functional equivalent.
- 5 JUSTICE BREYER: Then what we do is we
- 6 -- basically, it would be up to the EPA, policed
- 7 by the courts, to see that they've come up with
- 8 a -- a reasonable decision, consistent with the
- 9 basic objectives of the statute, dah-dah-dah,
- 10 okay?
- 11 So we don't know exactly what the --
- 12 you see the point.
- MR. STEWART: Yes. May I?
- I guess part of -- obviously, if we
- 15 had rule-making authority and could -- could
- 16 flesh that out, it would be helpful. I still
- 17 have concerns about any approach that could be
- interpreted as saying if the pollutants make it
- 19 to the navigable water, then it's covered.
- 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 21 counsel.
- Mr. Henkin.
- 23 ORAL ARGUMENT OF DAVID L. HENKIN
- 24 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENTS
- MR. HENKIN: Mr. Chief Justice, and

- 1 may it please the Court:
- 2 The Clean Water Act prohibits
- 3 unpermitted additions of pollutants to navigable
- 4 waters from any point source. This prohibition
- 5 is not limited to pollutants that flow directly
- from a point source to navigable waters. The
- 7 word "directly" is nowhere in the text.
- Rather, all that's required is that
- 9 the pollutants be from a point source. The Act
- 10 expressly defines "point source" to include
- 11 wells, and the common use of "from" is to
- indicate the starting point, cause, or source of
- something. When you buy groceries, you say they
- came from the store, not from your car, even
- though that's the last place they were before
- 16 they entered your house.
- 17 Likewise, the millions of gallons of
- 18 treated sewage entering the Pacific Ocean off
- 19 West Maui every day come from Petitioner's wells
- 20 under any understanding of the term.
- 21 For three decades, EPA interpreted the
- 22 Clean Water Act prohibition this way. In all
- that time, the parade of horribles Petitioner
- imagines never happened because applying the
- 25 prohibition isn't nearly as complicated as

- 1 Petitioner suggests.
- 2 Consider three scenarios. First, in
- 3 cases like this one, large quantities of
- 4 pollutants in navigable waters are easily traced
- 5 upstream to the point source discharger who
- 6 should have gotten a permit.
- 7 Second, it generally is impossible to
- 8 trace small amounts of pollutants to an
- 9 individual point source, so the prohibition
- 10 doesn't apply.
- Third, when small amounts of pollution
- 12 are traceable to an individual source, EPA and
- 13 states can adopt general permits to reduce the
- 14 regulatory burden. General permits cover entire
- 15 classes of discharges, like stormwater from
- 16 construction sites and spraying pesticides, and
- 17 allow the discharges as long as you meet the
- 18 permit's requirements.
- 19 Applying the Clean Water Act as
- written protects our nation's waters and does
- 21 not impose a significant burden on small
- 22 dischargers.
- 23 By contrast, as this panel -- as this
- 24 Court has noted, Petitioner's test would enable
- large-scale polluters to evade the law just by

- 1 pulling their pipes back a few feet to the
- water's edge, or, as EPA now agrees, by pointing
- 3 them underground, as Petitioner did here, using
- 4 the groundwater as a sewer to pollute navigable
- 5 waters.
- 6 There's no question that polluters
- 7 would do exactly that. As discussed in the
- 8 brief of the State of Maryland, recently, a
- 9 silver mine in Colorado tried to cancel its
- 10 NPDES permit simply by pulling its pipe out of
- 11 the neighboring creek and sticking it into the
- 12 groundwater.
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, that's
- 14 the extreme problem on the other side. But, to
- 15 the extreme issue on your side, what is the
- 16 limiting principle?
- 17 As far as I understand, once you get
- 18 the pollutant into groundwater, I mean,
- 19 groundwater goes into the ocean, so if you get
- 20 it into groundwater, it's -- it's covered by the
- 21 permit?
- MR. HENKIN: Mr. Chief Justice, the
- 23 limiting principles would be traceability and
- 24 proximate cause.
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: All right.

- 1 Now traceability is a technological issue
- 2 because we know that the water, including the
- 3 pollutants, has gotten to whatever it is, the
- 4 ocean or something, whatever the jurisdictional
- 5 water is. It's just a question of how
- 6 sophisticated the instruments are that can trace
- 7 it. And I don't know. I don't know exactly how
- 8 far, how fast the groundwater is going. So --
- 9 so that doesn't seem to me to be a -- a
- 10 significant limitation.
- 11 And what was the other one that you
- 12 mentioned?
- MR. HENKIN: Proximate cause, which
- 14 comes from the notion of -- of this is -- this
- is -- this statute regulates behavior that
- 16 causes something. It's the addition of
- 17 pollutants to navigable waters from a point
- source, and "from" has the meaning of a cause.
- 19 So --
- 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well,
- 21 proximate cause is notoriously manipulable.
- 22 What -- give me an example where you think there
- would be an intervening cause, where you have,
- in addition to the groundwater, the groundwater
- 25 eventually makes it to the ocean, but there's an

1 intervening cause. 2 MR. HENKIN: Well, for example, if someone is discharging into an injection well, 3 4 they've got a Safe Drinking Water Act permit and 5 that permit told them that this groundwater 6 doesn't go anywhere. It's isolated. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: No, I'm 7 8 looking for a limited principle when the 9 groundwater does go to jurisdictional waters. 10 MR. HENKIN: Well, proximate cause cuts off factual causation when it's -- it's too 11 12 attenuated. And so the case -- there was a case, Greater Yellowstone Coalition, in which 13 14 EPA made a finding that, where there was 15 evidence that discharges from a mine would enter 16 groundwater, and it would take 60 to, I believe, 17 400 years to get to a navigable water, and the 18 time that it did that, it would be de minimis, 19 the amounts, and EPA determined that that was -that cut off the causal chain. 20 21 Now we're not suggesting --22 JUSTICE GINSBURG: What --23 MR. HENKIN: -- it needs to go --24 JUSTICE GINSBURG: -- what about --MR. HENKIN: -- as far as that --25

1 JUSTICE GINSBURG: -- what about the 2 Fourth Circuit test? I take it you are advancing the Ninth Circuit fairly traceable 3 test. But the Fourth Circuit test, which I'm 4 5 not sure I comprehend it, is direct hydrological 6 connection. What's the difference between those 7 t.wo? 8 MR. HENKIN: Justice Ginsburg, in our 9 view, our test is narrower. Direct hydrologic 10 connection is the test that EPA and -- and -and states had applied for three decades until 11 12 EPA changed its position in April. 13 And that looks mainly at the -- the --14 the facts on the ground, the factual hydrologic 15 connections. And so that would be the traceability I was discussing with -- with the 16 Chief Justice. 17 18 We bound that factual causation, so 19 even if there is causation in fact, the law when 20 you're looking at holding people responsible for 21 what they caused, will -- will not always hold 22 them legally responsible if it's -- if it's not 23 foreseeable, if it's too attenuated, if it's too 24 remote. 25 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Is there an

1 example --2 JUSTICE ALITO: I'm not sure I really see much of a distinction between the direct 3 hydrological connection or a hydrological 4 5 connection and what you're -- and what you're 6 advocating. Let's take the example of a wastewater 7 8 treatment facility. Can you think of any 9 situation in which there is traceability -- and 10 I don't know what the difference is between 11 fairly traceable and unfairly traceable, but put 12 that aside -- when -- when it's traceable, but it wouldn't be foreseeable? 13 MR. HENKIN: No, Justice Alito. I 14 15 think with the wastewater treatment plant, I would find it hard to think of a situation in 16 17 which a wastewater treatment plant, which is 18 designed to dispose of, not to store, but to 19 dispose in this case of millions of gallons of 20 treated sewage every day, when they designed 21 this facility back in 1973, a decade before putting it into operation, they knew what they 22 23 were doing. 24 They drilled -- this is not a case in 25 which we have percolation down through the soil

- 1 eventually getting into groundwater. They
- 2 drilled these injection wells directly into the
- 3 groundwater, expressly for the purpose of
- 4 conveying it to the ocean --
- 5 JUSTICE ALITO: Okay. So that's this
- facility. Let's take an example of the ordinary
- 7 family out in the country that has a septic
- 8 tank, and they buy it from somebody who installs
- 9 them and they get the building permit that's
- 10 required by that rural municipality.
- 11 And then it turns out that some of --
- some things are leaching out of the septic tank
- 13 10 years later and making its way into waters of
- 14 the United States.
- So they would be violating -- they
- would be violating the Clean Water Act for lack
- of a permit and would be subject to all the
- 18 penalties that go with that for every day of the
- 19 violation?
- 20 MR. HENKIN: Well, Justice Alito, if I
- 21 understand your hypothetical correctly, at the
- time that they purchased the house, they had no
- reason to believe that any pollutants would be
- 24 getting to the ocean.
- 25 And that would be a reasonable

- 1 assumption for a homeowner because septic tanks,
- 2 as both, I think, the homeowners brief -- or the
- 3 National Home Builders brief, as well as
- 4 Anderson County brief point out, the reason that
- 5 we have these types of regulations locally has
- 6 nothing to do with the Clean Water Act.
- 7 It's so that a septic tank is properly
- 8 installed and it's going to use the ground as a
- 9 treatment system, but it doesn't even pollute
- 10 groundwater, much less any down --
- JUSTICE ALITO: Well, what -- I mean,
- 12 what if they buy it from -- and they don't have
- a lot of money and so they shop around and they
- buy it from the lowest cost provider and the
- 15 lowest cost installer -- and then, if it turns
- out, well, it should have been foreseeable that
- 17 because you bought this from this cheap outfit
- 18 that there was going to be a problem, that would
- 19 be a violation?
- MR. HENKIN: Well -- well,
- 21 fortunately, Justice Alito, it's -- it's a --
- it's a highly regulated thing, a septic tank.
- 23 And so they not only need to get a purveyor, but
- they're going to have to follow the rules of the
- 25 locality in the state.

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1
               So I have personal --
 2
                JUSTICE GORSUCH: But -- but --
 3
                MR. HENKIN: -- experience with this
     because I built a house --
 4
                JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- but, counsel --
 5
                MR. HENKIN: -- and I had to put in a
 6
7
      septic tank.
 8
                JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- could you just
9
     answer Justice Alito's question? I'd be
10
      grateful if you would. I mean, there are other
     regulations for nonpoint sources as well and for
11
12
      -- for septic tanks, but, under the
13
      foreseeability test or traceability test that
14
     you're proposing, why wouldn't the septic tank
15
      that foreseeably, objectively, it's not their
      personal, right, you don't want a subjective
16
17
      test, you want an objective test?
18
                MR. HENKIN: Correct, Your Honor.
19
                JUSTICE GORSUCH: So all that talk
20
      about what they personally think is irrelevant.
21
      Why -- why aren't they liable under your test?
22
                MR. HENKIN: Well, Justice Gorsuch, if
23
      -- if -- if a reasonable person in the position
24
      of the homeowner would have no reason to believe
25
     the septic tank is going to get to navigable
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- 1 waters, the pollutants from the septic tank,
- they wouldn't be held liable. And in addition,
- 3 the reason --
- 4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, again, we're
- 5 positing -- I think you're fighting the
- 6 hypothetical, and one -- you know, I'll give it
- 7 one more shot.
- 8 MR. HENKIN: Oh --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: You know, that --
- 10 that -- that you've got great proof because
- 11 water runs downhill, and gravity tends to work
- its wonders with water, and that the snow in the
- Rockies tends to wind up in the Mississippi
- 14 River, and that this septic tank happens to be
- 15 built pretty close to a navigable river, and it
- was put in by a shoddy installer, or whatever
- facts you have that are objective. Forget about
- 18 the homeowner's subjective intentions.
- 19 You're going to have a pretty good
- 20 case, let's posit, hypothetically, that it was
- 21 foreseeable that this septic tank -- and we
- 22 might put in San Francisco's green water
- 23 treatment plants and a whole lot else -- are
- foreseeable and they're going to wind up in the
- 25 waters of the United States.

1	What what limiting principle do you			
2	have to offer the Court?			
3	MR. HENKIN: Well, you also have the			
4	concept of traceability. So usually, when you			
5	have one septic tank, you have more, and so just			
6	because you find pollutants in the water doesn't			
7	mean you know which one it's from.			
8	The definition of "point source"			
9	includes, as its first term, discernible. And			
10	so that's why the point source program focuses			
11	on whether you have a discernible point source.			
12	JUSTICE BREYER: You're trying with			
13	this. You're trying with this. But, look, I			
14	learned in the eighth grade, and it may be			
15	wrong, that water does run downhill			
16	(Laughter.)			
17	JUSTICE BREYER: and that virtually			
18	every little drop of rain that falls finds its			
19	way to the sea. And and that's an			
20	overstatement but not too much. So it's not			
21	just the septic tank; the miner gets up and			
22	every morning he throws his shaving water			
23	outside the house at Mount at Pikes Peak,			
24	okay?			
25	Now there's a very good chance that			

- 1 that will end up in a river, and your brief, the
- 2 brief on the -- of the scientists, really
- 3 convinced me they're geniuses and they can trace
- 4 all kinds of things.
- 5 So the problem that I saw, that I
- 6 think we're all saying with the traceability
- 7 test is I've overstated it but not by too much,
- 8 and, therefore, it puts all kinds of people in
- 9 the position of having to get a permit. Have
- 10 you ever tried to do that? That's a big
- 11 complicated thing, okay?
- So we're looking, at least I am, for
- 13 something not quite as broad as traceability but
- something that doesn't run into the problems
- 15 that you properly point out.
- 16 So all kinds of things -- I mean,
- 17 that's why I put this functional equivalent of a
- direct discharge which imposes some kind of
- 19 limit on the EPA. They can write -- this is for
- 20 them. They should write rules, okay? But
- 21 traceability and causation. There we are, every
- 22 little drop of rain. I mean, you know.
- MR. HENKIN: Well, Justice Breyer, we
- 24 believe that the way the statute is written,
- 25 that traceability and proximate cause was a fair

- 1 reading of the plain language of the statute.
- 2 But the question presented to the Court is
- 3 simply whether the mere fact that discharges
- 4 that, concededly, are from a point source reach
- 5 a navigable water through some distance of
- 6 groundwater, whether that cuts off Clean Water
- 7 Act liability.
- 8 The answer to that is clearly no,
- 9 because --
- 10 JUSTICE BREYER: All right. Clearly
- 11 no.
- 12 MR. HENKIN: And --
- 13 JUSTICE BREYER: But we have to write
- 14 an opinion. And in writing the opinion --
- MR. HENKIN: Yes.
- 16 JUSTICE BREYER: -- I think we're
- going to have to have a standard. And I don't
- just look at the language. That's very
- 19 important, the language.
- MR. HENKIN: Yes.
- JUSTICE BREYER: But I am worried
- 22 about 500 million people or something suddenly
- 23 discovering that they have to go apply for a
- 24 permit for the EPA.
- MR. HENKIN: And -- and --

1	JUSTICE BREYER: Now traceability and
2	causation don't quite seem to do it. So I
3	wonder if you have any sort of fall-back
4	position there that that would cure my worry
5	without getting into the evasion problems.
6	MR. HENKIN: Well, Justice Breyer, we
7	could certainly embrace functional equivalent,
8	because there's no question that Congress
9	intended to regulate discharges whether it goes
LO	through the air. Now everyone everyone here
L1	agrees that the air is not a point source, but
L2	everyone also agrees if the point source
L3	discharges into the river, through the air, it's
L 4	covered.
L5	We and the United States agree that if
L6	it also flows over the land, which is also not
L7	covered by the Clean Water Act, it's covered.
L8	And I would I would I would submit that
L9	there's nothing in the language of the statute
20	that exempts point source discharge just because
21	it touches a little bit of groundwater.
22	Congress could have done that. There
23	are a number as Justice Sotomayor mentioned,
24	there are a number of enumerated exemptions in
25	the Clean Water Act for things that would

- 1 otherwise be point source discharges. So
- directly in the definition of point source, you
- 3 exclude things like agricultural return --
- 4 irrigation return flows and agricultural
- 5 stormwater.
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I --
- 7 MR. HENKIN: Then you turn --
- 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- don't -- I
- 9 don't mean to be critical of the author of the
- 10 phrase, but what does "functional equivalent"
- 11 mean?
- 12 (Laughter.)
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What do you
- 14 understand it to mean? I mean, the -- what
- we're looking for -- as for an equivalent, it's
- 16 an equivalent to a point source, right? Which
- 17 is --
- 18 MR. HENKIN: Right.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay. I -- I
- 20 think of a pipe.
- MR. HENKIN: Yes.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, what's
- the functional equivalent of a pipe when you're
- 24 talking about groundwater?
- MR. HENKIN: Well, Mr. Chief Justice,

- 1 in this case, when Petitioner was designing
- 2 their wastewater treatment plant -- and I should
- 3 mention in Miccosukee, this Court emphasized
- 4 that applying NPDES permits to -- to wastewater
- 5 -- municipal wastewater treatment plants is
- 6 really what Congress was all about in enacting
- 7 the law in 1972, when, I also might add, there
- 8 was no Safe Drinking Water Act --
- 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but
- 10 that's --
- 11 MR. HENKIN: -- in 1972.
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- that's a
- 13 big wind-up. The question is --
- MR. HENKIN: Yes.
- 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- what's the
- 16 functional -- what's a functional equivalent?
- 17 MR. HENKIN: The -- when they were
- 18 planning this, they thought about doing ocean
- 19 outfall and they said no, we can dispose of it
- just as well through injection wells. That's
- 21 the functional equivalent from the -- the
- 22 question is, do you have an identifiable point
- source and it's the same to the receiving body,
- 24 water body, if you do it through the
- 25 groundwater, over the ground, through the air,

- 1 or directly into it.
- If the pollutants are getting into it,
- 3 if there's an addition of pollutants, any
- 4 addition of pollutants to the navigable water
- 5 from an identifiable point source -- now these
- 6 very remote --
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I know it's --
- 8 I understand it's not your -- but it sounds an
- 9 awful lot like as vaque as fairly traceable. If
- 10 all of those things are functional -- it seems
- 11 to me that your answer to me is that the
- 12 functional equivalent is anything that gets to a
- 13 jurisdictional water.
- MR. HENKIN: It -- our -- that -- that
- 15 -- I mean, that's why we suggest it as the test,
- 16 that it would be traceable and so you would have
- 17 causation in fact, and you would use principles
- 18 of proximate cause, which this Court has
- 19 embraced in other situations, like in the
- 20 Endangered Species Act. It prohibits -- it
- 21 prohibits take of endangered species through
- 22 inhabit modification.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Don't worry, he'll
- have an opportunity, because you didn't make
- 25 this phrase up.

1	(Laughter.)
2	JUSTICE BREYER: And and it's a
3	little bit and we do have we do discuss
4	these things. So so we will discuss them.
5	(Laughter.)
6	JUSTICE BREYER: I I was looking
7	for something, which I'm not wedded to the one I
8	said, but I'm looking for something that does
9	give the EPA some leeway on this but doesn't go
10	as far as what traceability and causation do,
11	which seem to say the sky's the limit.
12	And and that that's that's
13	what I'm looking for. Now I think functional
14	equivalent might or might not, but that's for
15	a matter for us to discuss, I think. Your
16	initial reaction was a little narrower, not too
17	bad. I don't know what theirs is, but but
18	I'm not wedded to it.
19	MR. HENKIN: Well, Justice Breyer, I
20	think ultimately the question before the Court,
21	the question presented, is whether or not mere
22	passage through a little bit of groundwater cuts
23	off Clean Water Act liability.
24	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: On that
25	JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Henkin, could

- 1 maybe I don't understand the science of this and
- 2 perhaps like scientists can do everything. But
- 3 wouldn't the question for these sort of septic
- 4 tank examples be that your traceability
- 5 requirement has to be that you look at the ocean
- 6 and you find these pollutants in the ocean, and
- 7 you have to say these pollutants came from a
- 8 particular place --
- 9 MR. HENKIN: Yeah.
- 10 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- could you say that
- 11 as to a septic tank?
- MR. HENKIN: No, in -- in our view,
- 13 Justice Kagan, you -- you normally could not. I
- 14 mean, if there's only one septic tank -- if
- 15 you're in an area where there's just one septic
- tank and you found fecal coliform or something
- 17 that's indicative of a septic tank, you might be
- 18 able to do that. But, normally, when I built my
- 19 house, everyone was on septic tanks because the
- 20 sewer didn't go out to where we live --
- 21 JUSTICE KAGAN: So you couldn't say --
- MR. HENKIN: -- and that's normally
- 23 the situation.
- 24 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- whether it's from
- 25 your house or your house or your house or your

- 1 house. Now I suppose somebody could say, well,
- 2 then you all have to get permits. Is that
- 3 right? Is that the way you understand the
- 4 traceability requirement?
- 5 MR. HENKIN: Not at all. Not at all.
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Not at all?
- 7 So all you have to do is get a bunch of
- 8 neighbors and all put the septic tanks in, and
- 9 then you're scot free?
- 10 MR. HENKIN: If you -- if you cannot
- 11 determine which point source, if it's not an
- identifiable point source to control, so you
- don't know -- you don't who's doing it, then
- 14 that is -- that is archetypal nonpoint source
- 15 pollution. So if --
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay. Sc
- 17 you're saying if -- if it's one house, one
- 18 septic tank, that person will need a permit. If
- 19 it's a residential development and you have 100
- 20 septic tanks, which would seem to me to be 100
- 21 times worse, they don't need a permit.
- MR. HENKIN: If you don't know which
- 23 house might have a septic tank that has -- that
- 24 was poorly installed that didn't follow -- you
- 25 know, they didn't follow the rules or had some

- 1 aberration of geology such that it would be
- 2 polluting the ocean, you --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, I would think
- 4 that that's --
- 5 MR. HENKIN: -- didn't know which one
- 6 it was.
- 7 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- a usual thing in
- 8 law, right? Like, you can't hold somebody
- 9 responsible for somebody --
- 10 MR. HENKIN: Yeah.
- 11 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- for something
- 12 unless you knew that they were responsible for
- 13 that thing.
- MR. HENKIN: Absolutely correct.
- 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: And -- and if there
- are 20 other people who could be responsible for
- that thing, then you can't hold them responsible
- 18 for that thing, can you?
- MR. HENKIN: That's absolutely
- 20 correct.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: So, here, we don't --
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So if you have
- 23 20 people --
- 24 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- here, we don't have
- 25 that problem.

1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: It's an Agatha 2 Christie novel. You have 20 people and they all shoot the gun at the guy at the same time. 3 4 (Laughter.) 5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: They're all --6 no one's guilty? 7 JUSTICE KAGAN: But that's tort law, 8 right? 9 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Maybe if we could 10 11 (Laughter.) 12 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Mr. Henkin? 13 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I would be curious 14 what counsel thinks about that. 15 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Mr. Henkin, you 16 have been asked in various forms the question 17 that was put in the reply brief on page 11, and 18 it is: Would you require permits for a toilet, 19 an identifiable point source, that originates 20 wastewater and foreseeably sends it to the 21 county's wells? So how do you answer that? 22 MR. HENKIN: Justice Ginsburg, we 23 would not hold them responsible for a different reason. I think that Petitioner would hold them 24 25 responsible because a toilet could be a point

- 1 source that goes into a pipe and it goes into a
- 2 waste treatment plant that goes into a pipe and
- 3 then goes into ocean outfall. That's point
- 4 source to point source to point source. And,
- 5 eventually, they would hold the toilet flusher
- 6 liable, perhaps, under their theory.
- But, fortunately, Congress, in
- 8 promulgating the Clean Water Act, provides
- 9 specifically for people flushing their toilet,
- 10 that if it goes to a wastewater treatment plant
- and it's not a hazardous waste that you're
- 12 flushing down the toilet, there's no
- 13 pretreatment standard and you don't need to get
- 14 a permit. So that specific example, Congress
- 15 dealt with.
- 16 And that -- that's an important part
- of the statute, which is Congress, when it
- 18 wanted to exempt things from point source
- 19 control, it carved out --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: On your --
- 21 MR. HENKIN: -- specific exceptions.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- on your -- can
- 23 I go back to your colloquy with the Chief
- 24 Justice and Justice Kagan? Because it seems to
- 25 me that's one of the contextual points that the

- 1 other side points up here.
- 2 You make a good argument about the
- 3 word "from" in the text. The other side has its
- 4 responses. And to figure out how to interpret
- 5 that, one of the things they say we should look
- 6 at is structure, and another thing is context.
- 7 And on the context, the things they
- 8 point out -- and I want you to give you -- have
- 9 a chance to respond -- are this would be a
- 10 massive increase in the permitting program, they
- 11 say; the costs of permitting are high, they say,
- and I think you agree with that when you have to
- 13 get a permit.
- 14 And the uncertainty about when and
- whether you would need to get a permit, which I
- 16 think is the colloquy you had with the Chief
- 17 Justice and Justice Kagan, as well as
- 18 transforming the federal/state balance. So
- 19 those are the contextual points that they raise
- 20 to help us figure out this interesting and
- 21 difficult question about the text.
- 22 And I'll give you a chance to respond
- to those contextual points because that's what's
- 24 bothering me.
- 25 MR. HENKIN: Okay. Justice Kavanaugh,

- 1 with respect to the issue of whether it would be
- 2 a massive expansion, we -- the Court has --
- 3 benefits here from 30 years of experience. This
- 4 is not a new test that was articulated by the
- 5 court below.
- 6 But EPA for 30 years consistently
- 7 said, and implementing states consistently
- 8 followed, that discharges that reach navigable
- 9 water via groundwater require a permit. And
- 10 everyone under the sun has not required a
- 11 permit.
- 12 With respect to, I mean, they mention
- 13 something like half a million injection wells.
- 14 Well, injection wells, to get -- they're on that
- 15 list from the EPA because they got a UIC permit,
- 16 an injection control permit.
- 17 And in doing that, they had to look at
- 18 the hydrology of -- of the situation. And you'd
- 19 know a lot about whether or not you were likely
- 20 to pollute a navigable water.
- 21 And -- and -- and cited particularly
- in the EPA official's brief, there is just a
- 23 wealth of information there on permits that have
- 24 been issued by EPA and states over these past 30
- 25 years for concentrated animal feeding

- 1 operations, for wastewater treatment plants,
- 2 that similar to theirs put --
- 3 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Suppose I agree
- 4 with you on this, just hypothetically, that EPA
- 5 has been doing something like this and so it
- 6 wouldn't be a massive increase. So say you --
- 7 say I agree with you on that.
- 8 Then I -- I do think the uncertainty
- 9 point's a big point for you to deal with because
- 10 you have to know in advance whether to get the
- 11 permit or else you're going to be paying a huge
- 12 amount at the back end.
- 13 And so some clear line for the
- 14 property owner, I think, is -- is really
- 15 important here.
- 16 MR. HENKIN: Well, in -- in our
- 17 perspective, specifically with individual
- 18 homeowners and septic tanks, if your -- if
- 19 you've installed your septic -- septic tank
- 20 according to local ordinances and state
- 21 regulation, which are intended to protect
- 22 groundwater, you know, much less navigable
- waters, if it's not polluting the groundwater,
- it's certainly not polluting the navigable
- 25 waters.

1 If you complied with that, if you --2 if you maintain it properly, you have --3 objectively, you have no reason to believe that it's polluting the ocean, and so you would not 4 have any foreseeability, any obligation to get a 5 6 permit. In addition, if there was some 7 8 aberrant situation --JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: You also don't 9 10 want to be the subject of citizen suits, and so you would like that line not to be something 11 12 that's objectively clear after a lot of 13 litigation but objectively clear on the front 14 end. 15 MR. HENKIN: Understood. But Congress enacted the citizen suit provision at the same 16 time as the Clean Water Act in 1972. And I --17 18 I'm not aware of any lawsuit against an 19 individual septic tank owner for the violation, 20 notwithstanding, again, a consistent 21 interpretation up until April of this year by 22 the Environmental Protection Agency that 23 discharges via groundwater are covered. 24 And the reason for that is, in order 25 to establish traceability and foreseeability and

- 1 all that, you need a big discharger like the
- 2 Petitioner here. You -- you've got millions of
- 3 gallons per day in an intentionally designed
- 4 facility.
- 5 Congress did not intend to create a
- 6 loophole. I want to briefly address the United
- 7 States' argument there's something about the
- 8 structure of the Act, something special about
- 9 groundwater.
- Well, nearly every provision that they
- 11 cite that talks about these programs for
- 12 groundwater in the same breath say and surface
- waters and navigable waters. Congress treated
- 14 them the same.
- 15 And so, in the same way that those
- 16 provisions don't exempt surface waters, waters
- of the United States, they don't exempt
- 18 groundwater.
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, the Court has
- 20 spoken about hiding elephants in mouse holes.
- 21 Was groundwater an elephant at the time when the
- 22 Clean Water Act was enacted? And, if it was,
- 23 how do you account for the fact that there isn't
- 24 any direct reference to it in the definition of
- a conveyance or any of the other provisions that

1 are directly relevant here? 2 MR. HENKIN: Well, Justice Alito, there's no reference in any of the NPDES 3 permitting program or the definition of a point 4 5 source to regulating discharges via air, yet 6 Petitioner concedes if the pipe is hanging over the water's edge, it can pass through air. 7 8 The United States concedes --9 JUSTICE ALITO: I mean, do you think 10 that that's really comparable, where you have a pipe that's over the river and the pollutant is 11 12 coming out of the river and going through the 13 air, that anybody's going to seriously argue 14 that, well, because it went through the air, it 15 wasn't covered? Do you really think that's comparable 16 17 to groundwater that can travel a long distance? 18 MR. HENKIN: Well, Justice Alito, I 19 could imagine a situation in which you have a 20 pipe hanging out over the water and it's 21 trickling into the water, and there's a strong 22 wind, and every once in a while the trickle gets 23 batted upon the shore. 24 So that's not covered because it's now

on the shore. And then it's -- then the wind

- 1 dies down and it goes into the water. So
- there's really, you know, there's no difference
- 3 in this situation.
- 4 The same thing with respect to land.
- 5 There's no reference to land in the NPDES
- 6 permitting. And -- and yet we can all conceive
- 7 how it would create a -- a road map for evasion
- 8 if you can cut your pipe five feet short of the
- 9 shore line.
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I don't know
- 11 about that. If you have a pipe that stops short
- of the water and you do that because you know
- 13 that the pollutant, when it comes out of the
- 14 pipe, is going to flow downhill into the river,
- 15 I -- I don't know that you're going to be able
- 16 to avoid the conclusion that whatever it is that
- 17 takes it down that slope is a conveyance.
- MR. HENKIN: Well, a conveyance has to
- 19 be confined in some way. So, for example, this
- 20 wastewater treatment plant comes out at Kahekili
- 21 Beach Park, which belongs to the county.
- 22 So let's say instead they ran their
- discharge pipe to the beach park, they paved the
- land so it wouldn't create any furrow, any
- 25 ditch, any -- any sheet flow that ran into the

- 1 ocean. But they would say it's nonpoint source
- 2 pollution because it stops short of the water's
- 3 edge.
- 4 Now the United States would concede
- 5 that that is covered, but if, instead of doing
- 6 that, they went to the beach park and they put a
- 7 lot of gravel down and they knew that it would
- 8 run into the gravel and then, you know, go into
- 9 the groundwater for like three inches before
- 10 getting to the ocean itself, because the ocean,
- if you -- if you've been to the beach, you dig
- in the sand, you get down to water pretty
- 13 quickly. Well, that's groundwater, unless and
- 14 until it's on the surface, and then it's the
- 15 ocean.
- So, under the United States' theory,
- 17 this -- this pipe that then goes into the sand
- and then goes through a very small stretch of
- 19 groundwater, that's all of a sudden exempted.
- So, to use, you know, Mr. -- Mr.
- 21 Stewart's example about the whiskey and the
- 22 punch and the flask, and he said you would never
- 23 say the whiskey that's in the punch came from
- the bottle, you'd say it came from the flask,
- 25 well, here, Congress was trying to prohibit

- 1 whiskey in punch.
- 2 So if all of a sudden --
- 3 (Laughter.)
- 4 MR. HENKIN: -- you tasted the punch
- 5 and you said this tastes like whiskey, you'd
- 6 say, where did that come from? You wouldn't
- 7 point to -- you'd say it came from the whiskey
- 8 bottle. That's how we know it's whiskey.
- And, here, we know we have whiskey,
- 10 whiskey in the form of a injection well that is
- discharging 3 to 5 million gallons per day into
- 12 the ocean.
- 13 And there's nothing about the Clean
- 14 Water Act that would allow a polluter to evade
- it by -- by -- by pouring the whiskey via
- 16 the groundwater.
- 17 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I didn't know
- 18 Mr. Stewart was spiking punch.
- 19 (Laughter.)
- JUSTICE ALITO: But would you say in
- 21 his extent -- extend his example, that it came
- 22 from a barrel in Scotland?
- MR. HENKIN: Well, let's say the
- 24 whiskey was spoiled in some way. And I'm not a
- whiskey drinker and I don't mean to offend any

- 1 whiskey drinkers. But, if the whiskey were
- 2 spoiled in some way, you might ask, where did
- 3 this whiskey come from? And you might trace it
- 4 back to the barrel in Scotland, particularly if
- 5 it's poisonous or harmful in some way. So it
- 6 all depends on the context.
- 7 What Congress wanted to do here was
- 8 regulate pollution at the source when we can.
- 9 And the source here clearly is their injection
- 10 well.
- 11 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But -- but
- 12 Congress knew about the ground -- groundwater
- issue and there were debates about this precise
- 14 groundwater issue, maybe not this precise, but
- the groundwater issue, and there were proposals,
- 16 as you're well aware, and some of the amicus
- 17 briefs go through this at great length, to put
- in regulation of groundwater, and Congress
- 19 rejected those.
- 20 So how do we assess that in thinking
- 21 about this?
- MR. HENKIN: Well -- well, Justice
- 23 Kavanaugh, those debates quite clearly resulted
- in a vote that said, we are not going to enact
- 25 national standards to control the quality of

- 1 groundwater. So there is no regulation under
- 2 the Clean Water Act of groundwater qua
- 3 groundwater.
- And as I mentioned, in 1972, there was
- 5 no --
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So your point --
- 7 your point is that's a separate topic from the
- 8 issue today?
- 9 MR. HENKIN: Absolutely. And the same
- 10 debates --
- 11 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay.
- 12 MR. HENKIN: -- they said we recognize
- the essential link between ground and surface
- 14 waters and the artificial nature of any
- 15 distinction.
- 16 If Congress had wanted to say point
- 17 source discharge that reaches the navigable
- 18 waters through groundwater is exempt, because we
- 19 want to leave that completely to the states,
- 20 they would have said that in the language of the
- 21 Act. They didn't. In the same way that they
- 22 said we don't want point source -- point source
- 23 discharges that could be characterized as
- 24 agricultural stormwater or irrigation return
- 25 flows. That usually happens in the form of a

- 1 ditch.
- 2 And they said we do not want to
- 3 regulate that under the point source program.
- 4 But, here, what you have is paradigmatic point
- 5 source pollution that just happens to pass
- 6 through --
- 7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Why -- why are the
- 8 --
- 9 MR. HENKIN: -- particularly for --
- 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I'm sorry. Why
- 11 are the states inadequate to do this, and are
- they inadequately regulating in substantial
- 13 numbers of states in your view?
- MR. HENKIN: Well, I think the
- 15 question, Justice Kavanaugh, is whether Congress
- 16 intended to establish uniform --
- 17 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: No, I -- I
- 18 understand your legal argument. Just as a
- 19 practical question, what's happening on the
- 20 ground in the states, are they doing an
- 21 inadequate job in substantial numbers in your
- view of regulating this substantial source of
- 23 pollution?
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Please.
- MR. HENKIN: Well, there are examples

- in the EPA official's brief in which delegated
- 2 states are regulating those sources of pollution
- 3 by using the NPDES permit program. And -- and,
- 4 as mentioned, Colorado pushed back against the
- 5 mine owner that wanted to stop getting a permit
- 6 by using the groundwater as a sewer to get
- 7 pollutants into -- into the waters.
- But, ultimately, what we have is a --
- 9 is a statement by Congress that you need to have
- 10 uniform regulation to protect our national
- 11 waters, which are a national concern.
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 13 counsel.
- Mr. Lin, three minutes.
- 15 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF ELBERT LIN ON
- 16 BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
- 17 MR. LIN: Thank you, Mr. Chief
- 18 Justice.
- 19 I'd just like to pick up where my
- 20 friend left off, which is with the example of
- 21 the Colorado DEQ and the footnote in Maryland's
- 22 brief. I think that is as, I thought I heard
- 23 him say at the very end there, precisely an
- 24 example of how the comprehensive regime works.
- The Colorado DEQ prohibited that mine

- 1 from changing the way it was discharging
- 2 pollutants in order to -- to use Justice
- 3 Breyer's word -- evade its NPDES permit. 33 USC
- 4 1370, the Clean Water Act, allows states to
- 5 impose stricter requirements on NPDES permits.
- 6 And, of course, there --
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Why are you doing
- 8 what you're doing? This is fairly traceable to
- 9 you in large quantities. The state didn't
- 10 control you. What regulations are there in
- 11 place that do?
- 12 MR. LIN: Your Honor, there are a
- 13 number, starting with the --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, no, you're
- doing it, what's stopping you from? This is
- 16 not. So how did you get away with it, and how
- do you continue without taking remedial steps?
- 18 MR. LIN: Your Honor, I don't think
- 19 this is a question of --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Not you, but I
- 21 mean the --
- MR. LIN: Of course, Your Honor. I
- 23 understand.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- I mean the --
- 25 the polluters. What are they -- what is being

- 1 done to stop them?
- MR. LIN: Well, Your Honor, I -- I --
- 3 I think, if I can take issue with the -- the --
- 4 the premise there, which is that there's
- 5 something that's being gotten away with here,
- 6 the --
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: If they followed
- 8 --
- 9 MR. LIN: -- these wells were --
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- all the laws,
- and they still are polluting, they're getting
- 12 away with it. So something failed.
- MR. LIN: Your --
- 14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The preventive
- 15 measures of this law were not followed and
- 16 something failed.
- 17 MR. LIN: Your Honor, the -- the whole
- 18 -- even under NPDES permits, point source
- 19 discharges can include pollutants that are below
- 20 effluent limits.
- 21 So I think the -- the mere fact that
- 22 there are -- are nutrients that are getting into
- 23 the ocean doesn't mean that the system has
- 24 failed.
- 25 And I think it comes back to the fact

1 that, in this particular circumstance, these 2 wells were constructed with encouragement and funding from EPA as a more environmentally 3 protective solution than simply constructing an 4 5 outfall pipe to the ocean. If I can come back to the traceability 6 point, I think it's also important to note, my 7 8 friend runs very far away from the septic tank 9 examples, and, Justice Kagan, to answer your 10 question about traceability, there are 7,000 cesspools within 750 feet of the ocean in 11 12 Hawaii, and we cite to a study in our reply 13 brief that showed that through a tracer, dye 14 tracer study, not dissimilar from what was used 15 here, it was established that pollutants from individual septic tanks were getting to the 16 17 ocean within three hours to five days. 18 So traceability can be done. Septic 19 tanks are constructed near the ocean. And I 20 don't think that there is a limiting principle 21 that would give those landowners any certainty, which comes back to the point which I think is 22 23 the most important about predictability. 24 And -- and, Justice Breyer, you had --

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Why don't you

1	finish your thought.
2	MR. LIN: you you had suggested
3	functional equivalents. I think it's important
4	to remember the context that we're talking about
5	here. This is a a permitting program that
6	applies to ordinary lay people and would
7	would require \$50,000 a day in fines.
8	We we are looking at a statute and
9	trying to figure out what Congress intended to
10	write to give people that kind of
11	predictability.
12	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
13	counsel. The case is submitted.
14	(Whereupon, at 11:06 a.m., the case
15	was submitted.)
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